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DEFORTS TO IMPLICATE THE PRESIDENT WITH M. BAIHAUT FAIL.

MORE SKILFUL PLAN OF ANNOYING HIM OFFERS M. CONSTANS AS LEADER OF THE

A REVOLUTION - EXPERTS TESTI-PYING IN THE PANAMA TRIAL

Copyright, 1803: By The Tribune Association Paris, Jan. 13.-Less is heard to-day of the calumnies against President Carnot. There has not been time for the Provinces to Whether it was wise to publish a semiteial denial of them through a news agency may cials is to attract attention to the original arge and sometimes to create a suspicion that nust be something in an accusation which has to be contradicted. Few people require to be assured that M. Carnot, when Minister of Fisance in 1986, was no party to the suppression Rousseau's report on Panama. If there was any real curiosity it was on the point whether celle did or did not accuse M. Carnot of being or aware of his own proceedings. That usual coolness that nobody doubts the personal integrity of M. Carnot. That declaration follows hard upon a rumor that this paper will be proseeuted, which it may be hoped is not true. The President's character does not require clearing

ften do, in their estimate of the new Ministry's a vote for the order of the day. It was, neverand therefore no very energetic defence was erious with perhaps one exception. M. Magnard the approach of a crisis more alarming than the present one, and to suggest that the respectable classes are again looking about for a savior of M. Ribot, he says, inspires more esteen last fifteen years but one Minister of real energy. M. Constans, and the people are beginning to but this is unlikely. The public will not give him their full confidence. Neither M. Magnard, nor anybody else, explains how M. Constans is to take charge of affairs. M. Carnot notorious'y That the President should send for M Constans, if M. Ribot goes; that M. Constans should be abl to form a Cabinet, and that a Constans Cabinet could collect a majority in the Chamber, are three very unlikely things. But the mention of his name by a journal which has never been his

It, as M. Magnard thinks, the general anxfety is increasing, it can be due to nothing but uncertainty and vague apprehension, or perhaps the possible doubt whether the attack on ot may come to something. True, the ocialist groups are once more trying to unite. consists in holding two different meetings and issuing two new manifestoes. for the union, there might have been twenty. by the Socialist Deputies in the Chamber, of whom there are fifteen, with M. Cluseret for leader. The other meeting included the fractions of the party which calls itself Socialist-Revolutionary, with MM. Guesde, Allemane, Vail lant, Camelinat, and Dervilliers as chiefs. Both manifestoes are in the same tone. M. Cluseret and his company cry out against the Republic of Panama and against middle-class rule. So do M Guesde and his colleagues. The Cluseret elique appeals to universal suffrage, but in a revolutionary litical and economical, of the present order of things. The signers of this document comprise, besides mere adventurers like M. Cluseret, So cialistic Republicans like M. Millerand; pure So cialists, like M. Moreau, and Boulangists, like M Laisant. There is no party which the Boulangist group is not ready to join, provided it be a party of disorder. The Guesde faction, mean time, has revived its scheme of organizing com mittees in each of the eighty sections of Paris Its tone is not only militant, but military. Its manifesto announces, not for the first time, the decomposition of society as a thing which has at last really occurred The hour of the people has struck. It always does strike in these documents. There is no appeal to universal suffrage. Parliament is to disappear Opportunism is to be crushed. The bourgeoisic and camital and other hateful things are to be erashed. In that it is pure revolution, and calls itself such. The Committee of Public Safety, chosen at the Maison du Peuple, having somehow vanished into air, a new Commit tee of Ten, an executive committee, is now formed to take charge of the new revolution, and these are the gentlemen with whom the Radicals wer not long stace ready for a coalition, and perhaps still are. Such a programme can be carried out by violence, and by violence only.

The Panama trial takes a less sensational

irse, but not less damaging to all concerned Experts and liquidators are terrible witnesses The company never did anything but delude and deceive the public," declared M. Monchi sourt, and, like M. Fentane, he regards the French press us its accomplice in this work of systematic fraud. But, if the company robbed the public, it was itself robbed by everybody, and once more the operations of Baron Reinach are M. Charles de Lesseps himself regarded as a swindler and employed in the work of corruption. M. Kousseau, the engineer who pletion of a lock canal was still pessible; but it 1888, when the public was again asked for money it was known to be too late. The money Not less than 106,000,000 francs had been quandered on what are exphemistically called the expenses of successive longs. M. Dirgler, engineer, repeats one of the charges against M Effel, that he had pocketed 6,000,000 france for transport and for the taking to pieces of machinery

One witness, who has lost his whole for une, swears that in 1888 M. Ferdinand de Less ps told him that everything was going well with the Canal, and that the public had taken 200,000 shares of the new loan. Both statements were untrue. M. de Lesseps, say the witnesses, was for ever dreaming of Suez. He knew little at any time about Panama, yet persisted in directing the engineering operations. He closed his eyes to all difficulties-closed them even to corruption; closed his cars to the truth, and opened his hand wide to clutch at the money of others-the savings of the nation, as President Perivier calls itknowing that it was to be equandered. It is tes-

THE ATTACK ON M. CARNOT. least M. de Lesseps's fame might be rescued are | demands. reduced to ashes.

PROBING PANAMA CONTRACTS.

FORMER EMPLOYES DESCRIBE IN COURT THE RECKLESS SQUANDERING OF FUNDS.

CHARLES OF LESSES SAYS THE "GAULOIS'S" EDITOR GOT 100,000 FRANCS-STRANGE FOR-GETPUINESS OF PRESENT OFFICIALS OF THE CANAL COMPANY-M. OBERNDOERS.

Paris, Jan. 13.-The evidence in the Panama trial to-day justified the advice given to the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry by Viscount de Villebois-Mareuil that they should devote themselves to investigating the dishonest contracts made by the Canal Company. Through such contracts, he said, the company had squandered sums compared with which the corruption fund spent upon the press was a trifle. The testimony of Captain Fraysse and M. Etienne Martin tri-day corroborated the Viscount's

Captain Fraysse, after retiring from the Navy was sent to the Isthmus as Controller-General. He saw at once that success was impossible, he said to-day, and that money was being squandered recklessly upon men whose aim was to get as much as possible without doing the work which they had agreed to do. He became discouraged, and returned to France soon after having arrived at the Isthmus. He had had many conversations with Ferdinand de Lesseps in regard to the situation on the Isthmus, and had often told De Lesseps that the difficulties encountered were so serious as to hinder the execution of the enterprise Cantain Frayese gave his testimony when describing the utter hopelessness of the whole canal enterprise and the abominable methods practised by officials and contractors on the Isthmus.

M. Etienne Martin, once chief secretary of the Canal Company, described with gusto his ex-periences while in office and the scorn he felt for the methods of the directors. The unvarnished ten made bim so indignant that he protested to the Board at their meetings against the scandalous abuses with which the whole canal work was accomplished. Eventually he resigned rather which French firms, whose bids, taken together, were 28,600,000 francs higher than the bids of English and Dutch firms. The directors had declined to listen to his protests against this iniquitous barcain, and had left him the alternative of signing or resigning his place; so he resigned. Everybody in the management of the company knew that this sort of work was being done; also that Baron Reinach and other financia agents were getting enormous commissions.

Charles de Lessens was recalled to testify as to the checks payable to bearer issued by the Panama Canal Company. He was white and reatedly and often sank his voice so that only bons an porteur," 375,000 francs went to M. Baihaut, then Minister of Public Works, and 600,000 francs to Cornelius Herz. The rest of the money was distributed, in small amounts, among many persons whose favor was indispen sable to the company.

In a wrangle with Presiding Judge Perivier, De-Lesseps admitted that two checks, payable only to bearer, were given to Arthur Meyer, Editor of waiving the "Gaulois." Being subsequently recalled, he of justice testified that the checks paid to Meyer amounted to 100,000 francs.

to make a statement in rebuttal of Etienne Marhe said, "to say that I ever did anything inimical to the interests of the shareholders."

M. Martin declined, however, to modify or withdraw any of his testimony.

M. Hyeronimus, the Chief Accountant of the Pansma Caral Company, was questioned at length by President Perivier in regard to the bons anonymes. M. Hyeronimus declared that he thought the course followed in the matter of these checks was adopted in order to keep the names of these who received them from the officials of the company. Upon receiving this answer, President

"When people are acting uprightly, their proeedings are not surrounded with such mystery." Further questions were put to the witness, but he gave evasive answers, and it was evident that he was determined to say nothing that would compromise the company. He insisted that he knew nothing of the company's operations. Though cureur-General, plied him with questions, they

light on the methods pursued by the company. M. Landrobie, who examined the books of the Panama Canal Company in 1889, and wrote : pamphlet about them, gave his opinion that exces sive amounts were paid to contractors for the work to be cone. The compensation for cancellation of contracts, also, had been exorbitant.

failed to elicit any information that would throw

M. Reynier, the Canal Company's cashier, made statement as to the expenses of issues and loans. 'areful questioning as to the names of the youcher that he signed elicited only the reply: "I do not know.

"Who received the vouchers for 500,000 francs?" asked Judge Perivier.

"I do not know."

"You do not know? That is strange. It seems to me I should have been more inquisitive if I had been in your place."

M. Houdart, who succeeded M. Reynier on the tand, is Cuief Clerk of the Suez Canal Company He was intrusted with part of the press fund used by the Panama Company, but when under examination to-day he professed to have forgoten the names of all the recipients, as well as the amounts disbursed by him. Judge Perivier re-

marked that he had a peculiar memory. M. Oberndoerfier, the banker who suggested the plan of a lottery loan, testified that as a member of the guarantee syndicate he took shares to the nominal amount of 6,175,000 francs, paying for them 2 france 50 centimes each. His profits from ing the lottery scheme he had received about two million francs. As this had proved to be an excellent, operation, he had never considered himself as being overpaid.

"Was there any correspondence as to these matters?" asked Judge Perivier.

"None whatever." "It is very strange that such a plan should not

have been sanctioned by a single writen word." "The matter was treated in mutual good faith." "Did you receive nothing for your work on the Bourse in the company's interest?"

" Not a franc.' M. Flory, who was recalled as soon as M. Oberndoerffer left the stand, testified: "Charles de Lesseps told me that he gave M. Oberndoersfer large sums to reward him for suggesting the lottery plan, and to prevent him from speculating on the Bourse against the interests of the Canal

Company." Engineer Pisch, of the Commentry Iron Works, said that the Canal Company was struggling constantly against the most cutrageous demands of contractors. Despite the opinions of oapert en-

timony of this kind by which the hopes that at | gineers, the company usually yielded to these

M. Joly, a Fanama shareholder, said that the newspaper attacks upon the Capal Company had decided him in 1886 to sell his shares. He consulted with Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who dissunded him from parting with the stock, declaring that the attacks emanated from English sources

M. Odelin, a City Councillor, and a stove manufacturer, testified that he had received contractfrom the Panama Canal Company and had fol lowed its course closely, as he had been rather a heavy shareholder. He had been obliged to dea with several agents in obtaining each contract. They all demanded 7 or 8 per cent, commission for their good offices. This rate was so exorbitant that he interred the company was being plundered, and he, therefore, sold all his Panama shares.

Retault, a stockholder in the Canal Company testified that he formerly had unbounded confidence in M. de Lessens, and that this confidence had led him to make large investments in Parama stock. M. Retault desired to read from a number of documents to show that the newspapers and members of the Chamber of Deputies had decreased the public as to the real condition of

Senator Guienard, president of the Suez Canal Company, gave testimony eulogistic of both Count Ferdinand de Lesseps and his son Charles.

STURS OF CHECKS TO ARTON GIVEN UP SURRENDERED TO THE COMMISSION OF INOUIRY BY REINACH'S ESTATE-THE CANAL COM-

Paris, Jan. 13.-The liquidator of the estatof Baron Reinach has placed at the disposal Panama Commission the counter of the checks given to Herz and Arton. M. Anfroy, the banker, has handed to the Commission the Arton check in his possession. n to-day, and declared that there was nothing in his bank to throw any light on the affairs of the company. Another banker said that many checks drawn by M. Arton in favor of a conspicuous Roulangist Deputy had passed through bers to examine the books of the late M. Barbe

The liquidator of the Dynamite Company, with which Arton was connected, told the Commission that M. Arton's ability had been exaggerated in the reports purporting to describe him. Arton was, the liquidator declared, merely clever. He had, however, absconded, leaving a shortage of

nearly 5,000,000 francs. The Commission decided to ask M. Franqueville, the examining magistrate, to press Charles de Lesseps for the names of the payers of anonymous checks drawn by the Canal Company. means that the pursuit of these implicated in the candal is not to be relaxed, and that the Comssion is determined to secure evidence that will lead to the punishment of all concerned in the frauds. It is believed that M. Franqueville will find means to compel all those having knowledge of the affairs of the company to tel what they know.

The two deputies appointed by the Commission to search the office of M. Propper, a businesassociate of Paren Reinach, seizes many of the Laron's papers. Mention of several contractors is made in these papers, but the desired evidence against Deputies is missing.

On Monday the Commission will hear the testinony of M. Tattischeff, the Paris representative of the Russian newspaper, "Nevee Vreinya." He will be questioned as to the identity of the page of the check for 500,000 francs that it is reported was paid to the "Nevee Vreinya."

It is rumored that the impury in M. Baihaut's case is ended, and that he will be next charged before the Assires, the Chamber of Deputies waiving its privilege of sitting as a high court of justice for his trial.

The "Temps" says that the examining magis-

says the journal, begins with "M," but is neither Muenster nor Mohrenheim. He represented a Power unfriendly to France. In the course of a week or two, the "Cocarde" may publish his name if in the mean time it should not be men-tioned at the trial or in the Commission of

It is childish on the part of the Paris paper, the Cocarde," to offer its readers a diplomatic riddle s-casy of solution as the one published above. If it nent received 500,000 francs from the Panama people but he is neither Count von Muenster, the German Ambassador, nor Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Al assador, and still that his name begins with M, he cannot be anybody else than Count Menabrea, the Italian Ambassador. This would appear the more probable, since the "Cocarde" candidly adds that the anonymous personage "r-presented a country un-friendly to France." Italy was and is still unfortunately and wrongly considered by some partisrench papers as the enemy of their my rate this was not true in the co nabrea, who liked Paris and its people as much as he was himself liked and respected by them. He was appointed Italian Minister to France in 1882, and was appointed Ralian Minister to France in 1882, and was occupying that post in 1886 and 1888, at the time when Panama checks were being thrown to the winds in every direction. But the old diplomatist was above suspicion, and if he resigned his office two years ago it was only on account of the trouble caused him by the divorce suit between his son and the latter's wife.

A CONVICTION POPULARLY EXPECTED.

PARIS DISCUSING THE PROBABLE SENTENCES OF THE FOUR PRISONERS-WHERE

THE MONEY WENT TO.

Paris, Jan. 13 .- The evidence so far in the Panan trial is regarded as assuring conviction. The re-port of M. Flory, the Government accountant, con-tends that the responsibility for the Panama francis directors, because, having squandered the share capital, they concealed the real situation by false statements In order to obtain subscriptions and protect their own interests. M. Flory's report leaves no doubt

own interests. M. Flory's report leaves no doubt as to the deliberate character of the deception practiced upon the public.

The probable sentences that will be passed upon the De Lessepset and their associates, in the event of conviction, are already being discussed. It is be-lieved that President Perivier will pronounce a severe penalty, as from the first he has exhibited consider-sable indigenation, toward, the accused, pen. Perivier. able indignation toward the accused men. Perivier has the reputation of being a perfectly honest man ncapable of being swayed by outside influences, how-

don, Jan. 13 .- "The Times's" correspondent in Paris says: "M. Flory, at Wednesday's examination, dimated the Panama Canal Company's receipts 434,000,000 francs, of which 199,000,000 were sw

THYING TO FORCE THE PRESIDENT OUT. DECLARATIONS OF HIS ENEMIES-GROWING PROMINENCE OF M. CONSTANS-A BOU-

LANGIST'S ALLEGED REVELATIONS. Paris, Jan. 13 .- Grave rumors are affeat in rega have been most earnest in pushing the Panama in vestigation make no secret of declaring that they will not rest until he is forced to resign. strength of the case against the President upon the credibility of Baihaut, the ex-Minister of Public Works; and M. Carnot's friends urge that no faith whatever should be attached to Baihant's disres, that he is maglignant against M. Carnot for not having protected him from prosecution, and that he wishes to drag the President down with

MAYOR GILROY DENOUNCED.

EMPHATIC ACTION OF THE CITY CLUB.

JAMES C. CARTER, GENERAL SWAYNE, EX-MAYOR HEWITT AND OTHERS USE PLAIN LANGUAGE-RESOLUTIONS PASSED

The City Club, of New-York, held a meeting ast evening in the clubhouse, No. 677 Fifth-ave., to consider the recent appointments of Mayor Gilroy. The large attendance was indicative of the interest in the occasion. These were some of the members present: James C. Carter, chairman; Dorman B. Eaton, Abram S. Hewitt, Wager Swayne, Charles C. Marshall, Charles E. Whitehead, George E. Dodge, William C. Church, Benjamin T. Fairchild, J. E. Grannis, Hugh N. Camp, R. W. G. Welling, William J. Schieffelin, John S. Kennedy, Clarence Goadby, E. D. Hawkins, William Travers Jerome, T. N. Rhinelander, T. N. Rhinelander, jr., F. W. Munn, Walter Ogden, G. S. Winston, W. F. Havemeyer, James B. Ludlow, Charles W. Pierson, F. C. Huntington, C. C. Buel, E. B. Dahlgren, R. A. Paddocks, G. Beckman Hoppin, Daniel Lord, sr., Burton P. Hollister, A. Swayne, Henry C. Davis, Benoni Lockwood, J. G. Perry, J. Harsen Purdy, Frederic Taylor, Gustav E. Kissell, Joseph W. Ogden, Francis D. Gallatin, Howard A. Taylor, Robert Center, E. L. Godkin, Henry W. Bibby, N. L. Thornell, George K. Swineburne, William T. Meredith, John A. McKim, J. Frederic Talcott, Francis R. Ar-William B. Clark, George Munn, Bronson Winthrop, Artemas Ward, Howland Pell, F. H. Peabody, George C. Magoun, Percy R. King, E. G. Janeway, C. Greene, John C. Jay, John P. Peters, Herbert B. Turner, John Jay Chapman, Edmund Coffin, jr : Almon Goodwin, John W. Aitken, John H. Washburn, Edmond Kelly, Benjamin Barker, jr., J. Noble Hayes, James M. Halsted, Lester Clark, F. Roosevelt, David Keane, Boudinot Keith, Chalmers Wood, F. J. Ransom, John A. Sleicher, William L. Brower, J. H. Van Amringe, M. Perry, J. Augustus Johnson, J. Langdon Erving, William Fahnestock, R. B. Dodson, Talbot Olyphant, W. Harris Roome, J. B. Bishop, S. Nicholson Kane, William F. King, Joseph Laroque, Charles Tabor and Mr. Schuyler. On calling the meeting to order Mr. Carter

meeting events have occurred which have presented new avidence of the purposes and objects for which this club I need not say that I refer more partic ment as exemplified in the appointments of the

many Hall, but I do not suppose that there is any in-tention or desire on the part of this club to do injustice to Tammany Hall. If Tammany Hall on furnish us a good city government that is all we desire, and if it will during his short administration of the Depart-

After the disposition of routine business General

Wager Swayne arese and said: A short time since the Society for the Prevention of Crime caused the arrest and trial of eight women, innates of the city prisons. These women had been mates of the city prisons. These women had been summarily discharged by order of two of these commissions. The law, however, provides that they shall not doners. The law, however, provides that they shall not doners. sincers. The law, however, provides that they shall not make such an order of discharge except upon the request of the Police Justice by whom the committal was ordered. Further inquiry disciouses the fact that two of these commissioners had been led to make this order by what they claimed they believed to be the requisition of the committing justice. An examination of the rocord shows that the committing justice. An examination of the rocord shows that the committing justice not only made no such requisition, but could have stormously protested against the action of committing justice not only made no such requisition, but sould have streamously protested against the action of these two Commissioners. They were led to believe that he had made such a requisition by the action of Police Justice Grady, who prepared and sent to these two Commissioners an order for the r-lease of these persons, to be signed by them. It is claimed and atrenuously presented to this club that that Police Justice Grady with a view to decrying the indesiners and procuring the release of these persons in behalf of the person who kept the house of which they were inmates. That is the representation made authorita-tively to this club. I have therefore been requested in the club to ask that it be behalf of a sub-committee of this club to ask that it be empowered to take official proceedings against Police Jus-tice Grady and the Commissioners of Charities and Cor-vection, if after examination the committee shall decide that it is advisable so to do. (Applause.)

When General Swayne resumed his seat D. B.

Eaton aros: and read this resolution: Whereas, The appointment of John J. Scannell and Jo seph Kech by the present Mayor to important city offices a notoriously improper; and Wacreas, The citizens of New-York are without remedy is regards such appointments, except in so far as by organi-ration and an appeal to public opinion they may at the solls break down the system which makes such appoint-

poils break down the system which hakes such appearaments possible; now, be it

Resolved, That the president of the club be requested to appear a committee of ten for the purpose of considering the advisableness of eliciting, and, if they deem it advisable, of eliciting an expression of public opinion re-

Mr. Eaton spoke at considerable length, and in a most interesting way, on the condition at this time of the municipal affairs in New-York City.

"The resolution," he said, "is not complimentary to the persons named in it. In regard to Mr. Scannell, you know the sad event with which he was connected. You know what relations he sustained to a crime of the highest order. If to be guilty of such an offence as he was charged with, and to escape panishment only from derangement of mind are a qualification for a high office in this city, why, then we may as well acknowledge it, and bow to the necessity.

Referring to the appointment of Mr. Koch as Police Justice, Mr. Eaton reviewed the record and antecedents of that politician, saying among other things: "He is an active friend of the liquor dealers, and is charged with being a lobbyist of man will deal justly with the crimes which soring out of that evil in this city? I do say that the large salary. Mayor of the City of New-York ought not to have affended the higher sentiment of the citizens by putting into the office of Police Justice a man with such training and such a record. I affirm that it was the plain duty of the Mayor to con-

to the place an invaluable experience."

John S. Kennedy seconded the resolutions in a brief speech, and declared it to be the duty of the club to take positive action in so important

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt was called for by

the audience. He said among other things: The persons referred to in the resolutions were re-mended to me for appointment while I was Mayor by Tammany Hall organization, and after investigation into their records I declined to appoint them. (Applause.) I suppose that refusal was practically the beginning of the divergence between the Mayor and Tammany Hall. Ther are only two places in Tammany Hall, one is master an are only two places in Tammany Hall, one is master and the other is servant; and if you cannot be master and won't be servant there is no room for you in the organiza-

Referring to a remark by Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hewitt said: "Mr. Kennedy expressed surprise that these appointments were made, and said that he was disappointed. He said he voted for Mr. Gilroy. I did not vote for Mayor Gilroy, and I am not disappointed." (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Hewitt, continuing, said the resolutions were too severe upon the Mayor. The people themselves were to blame. They were now reaping the results of that which they had themselves sown. Mayor Gilroy did not deserve condemnation, for he had simply kept faith. "If you desire," he said, "to make such things impossible you must meet the enemy with organization."

possible you must meet the enemy with organization."

Mr. Carter replied rather pointedly to Mr. Hewitt's irony. "But," he added, "I have lived as long as Mr. Hewitt, and I have seen organizations as great as Tammany Hall melt away like morning mist in the face of an aroused public sentiment. Aroused once, aroused again. (Prolonged applause.)

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Then Richard Watson Gilder offered this, which was also unanimously passed:

was also unanimously passed:
Resolved. That the city authorities are earn quested on no account to permit the destruction of the present City Hall, not only because of its historical associations, but also because it is one of the most beautiful and celebrated architectural monuments of our city and

the president to co-operate with other societies, such as the Architectural League, the National Academy, the So-ciety of American Artists, the Historical Society, etc., in a novement to secure the preservation of the building, either in its present place or on some other appropriate

The meeting then adjourned. The Committee of Ten, named in the first resolution, will be appointed by Mr. Carter after careful selection of names of members of the club best adapted for the work demanded of them.

MUCH EXCITEMENTAT TOPEKA

REPUBLICANS WILL NOT SUBMIT QUIETLY TO BULLDOZING.

FORCE BY POPULISTS MAY BE MET WITH FORCE -PROCEEDINGS AT THE KANSAS

CAPITAL YESTERDAY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Topeka, Kan., Jan. 13.-This morning the Sen ate recognized the clerk of the Populist House by a vote of 23 to 17. Taylor, of Wyandotte (Popu list), voted against it with the Republicans; also O'Brien (Dem.), of Sedgwick. Men of all parties except the Populists met at the Copeland House this afternoon to arrange for a mass meeting to censure the Governor and the Populists for their revolutionary proceedings. There is great excitement, and a probability of resistance to force. The Republicans are in their seats, but expect to be removed by force. If the Supreme Cour. Lerealter should dee are the Republican orconization to be legal, there will surely be a confliet. The militia cannot be relied upon to en-

force the mandates of the Adjutant-General against the passe comitatus of the highest court in the State. A telegram from the Assistant-Postmuster General confirms the fact that two of the Pepulist members are still pestmasters. The but there is at Populists have contested the seats of the Republicans on the ground that they were postmasters

Both houses took a recess until to-morrow, everything to remain under the existing agreement.

The proposition to recognize the Populist House decisjon of President Daniels, who had arbitrarily emphasis and re- received Chief Clerk Rich, of the Populist House, The Supreme Court decided this afternoon it ad no jurisdiction in the mandamus proceedings be found voting for Mr. Cleveland's nomin instituted by the Republicans yesterday to compel the Secretary of State to hand the election

returns over to George I. Douglass, the Republican Speaker.

W. P. Bidelle, State Treasurer-elect, has not yet qualified, and all attempts to make good his bond have proved unavaning. The trouble in the Lygislature frightened his bondsmen so that several Lygislature frightened his bondsmen so. Hawker.

Lygislature frightened his bondsmen so that several of them withdrew their names. Bankers positively refused to go on the bond while the unsettled condition exists. The Republican Treasurer, Stover, who has held over, decided to-day to respec his accounts, all of which had been closed to be in readiness for the transfer of the office.

Kansas City, Jan. 13.—A rumor was in circulation here this evening to the effect that Governor Lewelling has been assusinated at Topeka. A press correspondent at Topeka was communicated with. He sent this reply: "There is no truth in the report that Governor Lewelling is dead, or that an attempt has been made to assassinate him. Everything is quiet at Topeka. The fact that such a rumor was in circulation was received here with surprise."

SENATOR PEFFER ON THE SITUATION.

Washington, Jan. 13.-Speaking of the Karsas situ tion Senator Peffer said to day he did not believe there would be any bloodshed, except such as might come from fisticuffs, or that it would be necessary to resort to the militia in order to give the Populists possession of the hall of Pepresentatives, but said that the Populists were in earnest, and the said that the Populists were in earnest, and the militia would be used if the Republicans did not give up the hall. He thought there would be two Senators elected, and the contest would then be transferred to the United States Senate. The Republicans and Democrats together, he believed, would elect Balley Wagner, a Democrat, and the Populists would probably elect either Er-idential, the chairman of the Populist State Committee, or Judge Doster.

HOMOEOPATHISTS COMPLAIN OF RESTRICTIONS. Buffalo, Jan. 13 (Special).-War is declared

held here to-day the gauntlet was thrown down and a plan of campaign outlined. The direct cause dissatisfaction is in regard to the management of the Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, in the management of which the homocopathists say they have almost no voice. It is said that in redistricting territory of the Middletown Asylum to three countle while formerly it had received patients from all over To remedy this alleged injustice applica tion will be made to the Legislaine. The plan which is most favorably considered is to have two physicians appointed, to act in connection with the State board of Charities, which, it is said, is not in perfect sympathy with the Commission in Lunaey.

WARASH OPERATORS' DEMANDS REFUSED.

Kansas City, Jan. 13-The trouble between the and its operators is by no means Manager Hayes has replied to the demands of the committee appointed by the operators tions, but did not address the reply to the committee The reply was sent to the operators and agents individually. Mr. Hayes refuses to accede to their de mands. It is not improbable that a strike will follow.

Cincinnati, Jan. 13.-Mr. Von Konksky, who has een for years in charge of the weekly "Volksfreund." of this city, is mi-sing from home, and his employers find that his accounts are short. The sum may reach has been living beyond his salary, and accounted for

JERSEY CITY'S WATER SUPPLY. Jersey City Board of Trade last night decided

an honorable one, and who would have brought TAMMANY FOR CLEVELAND.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

COCKRAN PLEDGES THE SUPPORT OF THE WIGWAM.

CROKER IS READY TO TURN AGAINST HILL WHEN THE PROPER TIME COMES

yesterday, showing that the coming Administration of Grover Cleveland had already entered upon the policy of crushing out all opposition to the President elect and that Speaker Crisp and all the known ene mies of Mr. Cleveland would be deposed from their commands and relegated to the rear in as brief i time as possible, was read with widespread interest by all shades of politicians, and created a stir in both the Snapper and Anti-Snapper camps. Every day aiready on, and that all the Snappers who do no succeed in making their peace with the new Admia istration will find themselves hopelessly cut off from the favors which it has to dispense. Just now there

William C. Whitney, Colonel D. S. Lamont, ex-Mayor That well-known Virginia Democrat, J. Randolph a place in the Cabinet, usually in connection with the torney-Generalship, came to the city for the purpose of seeing the President-elect, but unfortunately mis took the hour of the latter's departure. Mr. Tucker will be obliged to follow Mr. Cleveland to Lakewood

The visitor who had the most important audience

greatest moment was Mr. Cockran. He had been the Administration candidate for Senator at the legislative caucus at Albany, and although disclaiming to be a candidate at all in opposition to Mr. Murphy, the him, and he received the five votes that it was able to give him. The other distinction which Mr. Cockrat possessed yesterday was that he represented Richard ruler of this city and the great organization which he not use this direct language in conferring with National Administration to understand that in the coming condict Mr. Croker and his followers would not be found on the side of Senator IIIII, but might be counted on to sustain the Administration and uphold the President, Naturally Mr. Cleveland ex-pressed his gratification at what Mr. Cockran had to ell him, but he was careful not to make any promise in return. He is crafty enough to wait and observe what kind of support it is that Mr. Croker will give him. But Mr. Cleveland was pretty well convinced that Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill are out, and that Mr Croker meant to administer a rebuke to Senator Hill when he said that the Senator had no business at Albany and called his interference in the business of the New-York electors "intermeddling," interview with Mr. Cleveland yesterday afternoon Mr. Cockran returned to Washington.

Mr. Cockran was extremely careful about what he said when seen at the Hoffman House by reporters after his visit to Mr. Cleveland, but some significant remarks escaped him in spite of his vigilance.

"I am not informed that there had been a quarrel between Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker," he said, "but one thing I do know, and that is that an enemy of Mr. Cleveland cannot be friendly with the New-York Democracy. The future of the Democratic party in this State in my opinion lies with Mr. Ceveland. His course has put the party where it is to-day. He has proved himself the man of the party, and the New-York Democracy will support him against all comers. There is not the least doubt about this.

The idea of any Democrat attempting to embarrass
the Administration of Mr. Cleveland is utterly eb-We are all with Mr. Cleveland, and we are going to do all in our power to ald him in his Ad-

It was the general talk among Tammany men 700terday that Senator Hill's scheme to defeat Mr. Cleve land's nominations in the Senate would fall. Many of them freely expressed their belief that Murphy, eithough he is to be Mr. Hill's colleague, would not aid him in any efforts at obstruction when Mr. Cleveand am in any continuents for this state were sent to the United State. One of the things which Mr. Ocekran said to Mr. Cleveland, it was given on good authority last evening, was that Mr. Murphy would

Mr. Croker, while declining to talk for publication last evening, and especially refusing to say anything in regard to his now celebrated reflection upon Senator filli, was careful not to deny or in any way discredit it. On the other hand, intimate friends of his desired it to be undersood that Mr. Croker did make use of the language adributed to him, and that he had no intention of naking a retraction or explanation. There is little doubt that Mr. Croker looks upon Mr. Hit's usefulness as a political quantity as crided, and that when the proper time arrives he will j in in breaking up the machine by which Mr. Hill has for so many years maintained his ascendency in the Democratic party of the Sittle or in transferring it to other hands. That he would prefer to do the latter by making terms with the men who are to distribute the Federal offices and head the movement against the Snappers is generally believed. in regard to his now celebrated reflection upon Senator

believed.
Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 13 (Special).—Mr. and Mrs.
Cleveland, their little daughter and her nurse arrived
here by the "Lakewood Special" this afternoon. Mr.
and Mrs. Cleveland were driven immediately to their
cottage, at the entrance to the North Woods, in
Francis P. Freeman's sleigh. Little Ruth and the
nurse followed in a carriage sent by Park Commissioner
Nathan Straus from the Lakewood Hotel.

SULZER IS GRATEFUL TO CROKER. HE SAYS SO AMID APPLAUSE IN TAMMANY HALL

-GHEERS FOR MR. CLEVELAND. The report that Boss Croker as on the eve of making an alliance, offensive and defensive, with President-elect Cleveland and scearing the distribution of 1 deral patronage in New-York brought out a large attendance of the braves last evening, and filled the was the ergueization of the Tammany Hall general committee for 1802. Police Commissioner James J. Martin, as acting chairman of the executive committee, called the meeting to order, and named Sheriff John J. Gorman for temperary chalrman and John B. he committee was permanently organized by the redection of Nelson Smith, chairman; John B. Mo-Galdrick, J. G. H. Meyers and Joel O. Stevens, secretaries; John McQuede, treasurer; Robert Kelly, ser-geant-at-arms, and a vice-president and secretary for each Assembly district. Owing to liness, Chairman Smith was unable to be present, and Sheriff Gorman,

Speaker William Sulzer, as chairman of the Com-mittee on Resolutions, reported a long declaration of principles of the stancard Tammany stamp. Presidentthe caucus nominee for Senator; ex-Mayor Grant and Mayor Gilroy were enlogized in set terms for various things which they did and did not do. When Mr. Sulzer, assuming the duties usually devolving upon W. Bourke Cockran moved the adoption of the declaration, he was greeted with rapturous applause. Mr. Seizer mounted the piatform and made a speech filled racy of the State, the Democracy of Tammany Hall and its "distinguished and ever successful leader, Richard Croler," for the distinction which had been accorded to him at Albany, and promised fi-delity and gratitude. "I believe in gratitude," queth William, and the sentiment "brought down" the house. It was crowded with seasoned warriots, who wanted something to be grateful for. Mr. Speaker saw that he had touched the right chord, and dilated on the subject. Later on he asserted that the organization of Tammery Hall stood committed to the support of the coming Femocratic Administration, adding that Grover Cleveland was nearer the hear's of the people than any man who had ever graced the Execu tive Manston. This was regarded as an official ex pression inspired by Mr. Croker, and was loudly cheered Mr. Sulzer praised the records of Grant

cheered. Mr. Sulzer praised the records of Grant as Ma or, and Gilroy as Commissioner of Public Works, and when he ended his resolutions were adopted. Resolutions were passed calling the Committee on Organization together on Januar. 20, and essessing members of the General Committee \$15 cach, and of the Committee on Organization \$15 additional. It was authoritatively amounced last evening that Police Commissioner Martin is to be chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, and that Country Clerk Perroy with be chairman of the Committee on Organization. Both these offices have been held for the last four years by Mayor Gilroy.